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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1947.

## President Truman Urges Reimposition Of Price Controls COMBATting U.S. INFLATION

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Truman, delivering to a special session of Congress today a message on aid to Europe and plans for curbing inflation at home, declared: "We may lose for all time the chance to obtain a world where free peoples can live in enduring peace," unless Congress rapidly approve emergency stop-gap aid for Europe.

He proposed the imposition of a price-control on certain key commodities to halt what he called "alarming" inflation in the United States.

He also called for consumer rationing on "production short of supply which basically affects the cost of living."

In a 4,000-word message delivered personally to a joint session of the House of Representatives, Mr. Truman said: "We cannot abandon foreign aid now nor can we abandon our own people to the ravages of unchecked inflation."

Later, Mr. Truman gave this key-note to the task before the special session of Congress: "The future of the free nations of Europe hangs in the balance. The future of our own country's economy is in jeopardy. The action which we must take will be written in the history of this nation and of the world."

Urgently endorsing Mr. Marshall's appeal last week for \$507,000 million to keep Austria, Italy and France alive in the next four and a half months, the President said this scheme was a vital prerequisite to a long-range reconstruction programme for Europe.

He continued: "If the Western European nations should collapse this winter as a result of a failure to bridge the gap between their resources and their needs, there would be no chance for them—or for us—to look forward to their economic recovery."

While not naming Russia, President Truman implicitly referred to the Communist opposition to the American aid proposals when he asserted: "We have found that not all the nations seem to share our aims or approve our methods. We regret the differences which may have arisen and criticisms so loudly expressed."

"And yet we cannot afford, and we do not intend to let, current differences which some nations deter our efforts to co-operate in a friendly fashion and to assist other nations who, like us, cherish freedom and seek to promote the peace and stability of the world."

**PRICE CONTROLS**  
His proposal for the reimposition of a measure of price control vir-

tually abolished over a year ago—was the most important measure in a ten point programme he put forward to "combat the ominous threat of inflation."

Mr. Truman said: "We already have an alarming degree of inflation. And even more alarming, it is getting worse."

In his ten point programme, Mr. Truman asked for:

1. The restoration of the controls on hire, purchase and restraining bank credit.

2. The regulation of speculative trading on grain and other commodity exchanges.

3. The extension and strengthening of export controls which under the present legislation are due to expire next March.

4. The extension of the Government's present authority to allocate transport facilities and equipment to ensure the delivery of goods for export.

5. The passing of measures to induce the marketing of livestock and poultry at weights which would mean the conservation of grain.

**FOOD PRODUCTION**  
6. The empowering of the Department of Agriculture to expand its programme of encouraging conservation practices in the United States and the authorizing of measures "designed to increase the production of foods in foreign countries."

7. The authorization of the allocation and inventory controls of scarce commodities "basically affecting the cost of living and industrial production."

8. The extension and strengthening of rent control.

9. The authorization of consumer rationing on products in short supply "basically affecting the cost of living."

10. The reimposition of price ceilings on critical products as well as the reimposition of wage ceilings, although Mr. Truman said: "I believe there would be few occasions" when the imposition of wage ceilings would be necessary.—Reuter.

### Fun In Council Chamber

Paris, Nov. 17.—Stormy scenes marked the election of General Charles de Gaulle's brother, Pierre, as the Mayor of Paris, which took place today in the Paris Municipal Council.

Steel-helmeted Mobile Guards and extra police stood guard outside the Council Chamber as fiery arguments inside during the meeting exploded into a bedlam of shouting and desk banging.

M. Pierre de Gaulle received the votes of 51 of the 90 Councilors.

Pandemonium broke out in the Council Chamber as M. Bessou demanded the new Mayor's resignation and called the members of General de Gaulle's Rally of the French People, to which M. Pierre de Gaulle belongs and which holds 32 seats on the Council, "Vichyites and collaborators."

The Rally Councilors replied with cries of "Back to Moscow" and both sides shouted and banged their desks above the vain clanging of the Chairman's bell.

Order was restored after 15 minutes, when the 25 Communists in the Council rose in a body and left the Chamber.—Reuter.

### Destructive Floods In Formosa

Nanking, Nov. 17.—Nine persons were killed and 32,000 rendered homeless, and more than 300,000 acres were inundated when floods swept the Yilan-Lotung district near Taipei, the capital of Formosa during the weekend, according to reports reaching Nanking tonight.

The loss of livestock, foodstuffs and property is estimated at approximately US\$2,000,000.

It is reported that part of the 90 kilometre stretch of railway connecting the posts of Keelung and Suao, has been washed out. The floodwaters are still rising and the rain continues.—Reuter.-AAP.

### GOVT. AGREES TO PROBE INTO BUDGET LEAKAGE

#### Nothing To Hide, Says Premier

London, Nov. 17.—The Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, stated in the House of Commons today that the Government would not oppose, if it was desired, the setting up of an all-party Parliamentary committee to investigate the budget leakage which led to Mr. Hugh Dalton's resignation as the Chancellor of the Exchequer last Thursday.

### German Peace Treaty

#### Preparing The Agenda

London, Nov. 17.—The Foreign Ministers Deputies on the German peace treaty at their seventh meeting in London today agreed that four items should be placed on the agenda of next week's council of Foreign Ministers. They are:

1. The report of the Austrian Treaty Commission.

2. The form and scope of the provisional and political organisation of Germany.

3. German economic principles.

4. The procedure for the preparation of the German peace treaty.

They did not agree on the order in which these items are to be discussed.

The Soviet Deputy, M. Andrey Smirnov, resisted a recommendation by the United States, Britain and France, to place the discussion of an American proposal for a four-point 46-year treaty of disarmament and demilitarisation on the agenda. Although an agreed Anglo-Franco-American wording was tabled, the Russian representative expressed his opinion that this should not appear on the agenda on the ground that the Ministers themselves should decide whether to discuss it.

**NO ANSWER**  
M. Smirnov was pressed very strongly by the American Deputy, Mr. Robert Murphy, for his precise objections to this item appearing on the agenda but he refused to give an answer.

The Deputies spent more than an hour and a half discussing whether traditional items, and other business, should appear on the Ministers' agenda. Finally to meet the Soviet objection that it was unnecessary, the Western Powers agreed to withdraw it from their agenda items on the understanding that the Ministers would not thereby be restricted in their rights to discuss matters not listed on the agenda.

A French proposal to include the question of Germany's prestige as a separate agenda item, was regarded as unnecessary, both by the United States and Soviet Deputies. The British Deputy, Mr. Patrick Dean, reserved his position until tomorrow.—Reuter.

**BISHOP CHASES A BURGLAR**  
Salisbury, Nov. 17.—With the temperature around freezing point, the Bishop of Salisbury, wearing only pyjamas with a cloak slung over his shoulders, chased a burglar attempting to enter his house in Salisbury Cathedral today.

In the darkness the Bishop was unable to catch the offender who was hiding in a clump of bushes.

The Bishop and a Cathedral constable heard the patter of feet as the man dashed through the wicket gate that had been opened for the policeman.—Reuter.

**Second Explosion**  
Rome, Nov. 19.—An ammunition dump exploded today at Vigevano, near Milan, killing one person and injuring about 25 persons.

It was the second of such mishaps in that area in a week.—Associated Press.

## U. S. TO CUT WOOL TARIFF BY 25%

### Empire Wines Benefit Under New Schedule

London, Nov. 17.—The United States has undertaken to cut the tariffs in imported wool by 25 per cent under a new 23-nation tariff schedule published today, according to a Government spokesman.

The wool tariff question was the thorniest problem during the six-months of the Geneva International Trade talks which resulted in new schedules and at one time a deadlock between Australia and the United States over wool which threatened to wreck the whole conference.

The new schedules—which operate provisionally from January 1, 1948—show no immediate change in British preferential rates on tobacco imports so long as the import duty remains at its present high rate.

British Empire wines appear potentially to gain under the new schedules.

Britain binds herself not to give a higher preferential rate than 10 shillings a gallon to wines exceeding 27 degrees and not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, whereas the present rate is only four shillings a gallon.

Similarly the future maximum preferential rate on sparkling wines will be 12/6d a gallon; the present preferential is 6/3d.

On the other hand, the future preferential surcharge for the imports of wine in bottles, will be reduced from 2/6d to one shilling a gallon.

**MALAYA TIN EXPORTS**  
The agreement on Malayan tin export duties turns out to be less onerous than the Malayan tin smelters had feared.

Although export duty on tin ore and tin concentrates will in future be assessed for duty on the basis of their tin content and the rate levy will be the same as that chargeable on smelted tin, the "rate of duty on tin ore may exceed the rate chargeable on smelted tin" so long as the United States Government continues to subsidise tin smelting in the United States.

The United States may, however, have the last word since it reserves the right to "modify" its present treatment of imported tin bars, blocks etc., so long as the Malayan export duty on tin ore continues to exceed the rate on smelted tin.

In effect the United States reserves the right to impose a temporary duty where none exists at present.

Because of the past—and possibly the future—alterations in international exchange rates, Britain has made changes in her import duties from a basis of so much per pound weight or per hundredweight to a percentage basis.—Reuter.

**GENEVA AGREEMENT**  
London, Nov. 17.—The status of the new tariff agreements reached at Geneva is at present that of an international agreement which must be ratified by the participating countries before becoming fully effective, Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today.

Announcing that the details of the new agreements would be available tomorrow, Mr. Wilson said that certain countries had agreed to apply the tariff concession on a provisional basis from the end of the year.

Until those countries took the necessary action for the other countries which had not agreed to implement the tariff concessions January 1, next year, did in fact

take the necessary executive action to implement the agreements, the existing tariff rates remained unchanged.

Mr. Wilson further stated that the Government statement would also contain the text of two supplementary agreements arising from the Geneva negotiations. One was for the suspension of the 1938 bilateral trade agreement between Britain and America, and the other for the modification of the Anglo-Canadian agreement of 1937 to the extent made necessary by the adherence of both countries to the multilateral general agreement which required an adjustment in the tariff arrangement between independent Commonwealth countries.

Replying to Mr. Anthony Eden, Conservative, Mr. Wilson said the Government White Paper would show full details of the trade involved in references with Commonwealth countries.—Reuter.

**CRICKET**  
**INDIANS IN GOOD FORM**

#### Quick Dismissal Of Australian XI

Sydney, Nov. 17.—The Indian cricket tourists were 118 runs ahead of Bradman's XI, with five wickets down in their second innings—when—stumps were drawn today.

The Indians had scored 326 runs in their first innings, and did well today to dismiss six Australian batsmen for an additional 38 runs, thus ending Bradman's XI first innings for 380.

When the Indians batted again they lost five wickets in scoring 172 runs.

Sohoni's fine bowling, supported by good fielding, was chiefly responsible for the Australians' moderate total, after they had scored 342 for four wickets on Saturday.

The Indian bowler made the old ball move in the air, and although getting little lift out of the wicket, he made the ball come off a little faster and higher than on Saturday. He has played himself into the Test team.

The importance of fielding was proved by the Australians' moderate total when a couple of dropped catches may easily have been costly.

India made a good start in their second innings. Mankad and Sarwate (Continued On Page 4)

### URANIUM PURCHASES

#### Daily Express Story

London, Nov. 18.—The Daily Express reports in a page-one story that the United States is "paying up to \$851,460 a ton for uranium ore—it does not need, trying thereby" to corner the bulk of the world's atom bomb metals.

"The United States Government bought more than 10,000 tons of atomic metal ore last year, less than 10 per cent of it could be used in bomb production and power experiments," Chapman Pincher, the Express science editor, wrote.

The Express, which takes an independent stand politically, said the main American sources of uranium were Katanga in the Belgian Congo, Great Bear Lake in Canada and its own mines in Colorado. In addition, Pincher wrote, the United States was supplied from "important" thorium workings in Brazil which recently came under American control.

Britain was allowed to purchase a small quota of the ore mined at Katanga, he said, but no other country could buy from that source without receiving permission from the United States.—Associated Press.

### EDITORIAL

#### Curbing Inflation

THE special budget presented to the House of Commons last week does not satisfy those who judged that Sir Stafford Cripps' economic plans required equally broad departures in financial policy. The taxation increases are not thought drastic enough to effect the necessary restriction of purchasing power seeking outlets. It appears that Mr. Dalton has preferred to move by gradual stages and to impose burdens in such a manner as to be least oppressive to the greatest number. Since the beginning of this year the British budget, which had become completely unbalanced during the war, has been showing a surplus. This process, as Mr. Dalton demonstrated, is continuing. The surplus for this year, as estimated last April was £270,000,000 but was subsequently reduced by tax reductions to £258,000,000. This has already been realised in 32 weeks. It is a very long while since a surplus of this size could be shown before the last and most productive quarter of the financial year," commented Mr. Dalton. One reason for not being more drastic is the recent relaxation of the inflationary pressure to which Mr. Dalton referred. Currency notes in circulation have fallen from the August peak of £1,421,000,000 to £1,364,000,000—more than double the fall in the corresponding period last year. It is hoped soon to reduce the fiduciary limit for the first time, since before the war. It was with this in mind no doubt, as well as for other reasons, that the Cabinet decided not to reduce food subsidies. This is perhaps the most contentious issue in the whole of

national finances. Subsidies which cost the Treasury nearly £100,000,000 annually are worth 12s. 6d. a week to a family of four. There had been and still is strong pressure for their reduction. It would lower taxation by over three shillings in the pound. It would also reduce the incomes of the poorer people and so—critics argue—bring home to the whole nation in a way nothing else could the need for personal economy for the benefit of the export trade. The Government look at it in another way. Subsidies, Mr. Dalton said, act as a supplementary social service, and as a stabiliser and as an equalising and tranquillising factor in the transition from war to peace. Nevertheless, there is a continuance of the policy announced earlier in the year of looking more narrowly at subsidies. It is proposed to stabilise them at the present level although the world cost of food which they were designed to offset is still rising. Economy for its own sake is not being pursued. There will be increased national expenditure next year for such essential social interests as the new National Health Service and raising of the school leaving age. Some Conservative commentators consider that the Government has been unduly attentive to the opinions of the Trades Union Congress. On the other hand, increases in the purchase tax were noticeably ill received by Government supporters who also look askance at the proposal to freeze subsidies regardless of rising world prices. The Government appear to be steering a careful course between the advice of economists and the feelings of their own rank and file.

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## King's And Queen's Wedding Gifts

London, Nov. 17.—The King has given Princess Elizabeth a diamond and ruby necklace for her wedding on Thursday. Her mother's present is a double strand of rose tinted pearls and four inch diamond pendant earrings.

Queen Mary is giving her granddaughter two diamond tiaras and two diamond necklaces, pearl studded earrings, a diamond bracelet, a diamond bow brooch and a diamond stomacher.

These gifts were displayed to the Press today with other jewels, silver and priceless china, in one of the rooms in Saint James Palace which had been given over to wedding presents. The room looked like a jeweller's shop.

In a separate case were presents from South Africa. There was a necklace of diamonds as big as cherries with a pendant clip to match, a solitary diamond ring, an 81-carat gold bracelet set, a gold cigarette box and a star of the Order of Knight of the Garter made of diamonds, sapphires and rubies.

Displayed in the same case with the King and Queen's gifts were a ruby necklace sent by the Burmese Government, a gold cigarette box from Singapore, a diamond watch sent by the Swiss Federal Council, a diamond necklace from the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England, a stopwatch from the Duchess of Kent, a gold tea powder case studded with diamonds from Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and a jewelled bow from the Duchess of Gloucester.

Nearly 200 plates from a 192 piece Goyares dinner set presented by the President of the French Republic, M. Vincent Auriol, on behalf of the French people.

Detectives and representatives of the Crown Jewellers were keeping a constant guard over the cases.

There were also crystal and gilt goblets from the President of the Czechoslovakia Republic, M. Edouard Benes and Madame Benes, and three modernistic engraved images from the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden. The King and Queen of Denmark gave plates of Danish furniture to furnish their home.—Reuter.

The Royal Greek Government sent an exquisite Grecian urn.

A separate case contained antique silver candelabra and trays from the Canadian Government. Beside it stood a cedar chest of cutlery also from Canada.

Case after case of silver salvers, cups, coffee and tea services, lined the room.

Gibraltar's antique silver dinner service was on display.

The Queen has also given the couple a set of salt and pepper holders, toast racks and breakfast utensils.

Queen Mary gave the Princess six silver boats and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten four silver salvers.

Princess Margaret's wedding gift of a picnic basket and some glassware was displayed too.

Princess Andrew of Greece, the bridegroom's mother, gave them a portrait of herself.

The best man, the Marquis of Milford Haven, the first cousin of the bridegroom, gave a radio gram, while the Royal Air Force presented a grand piano.

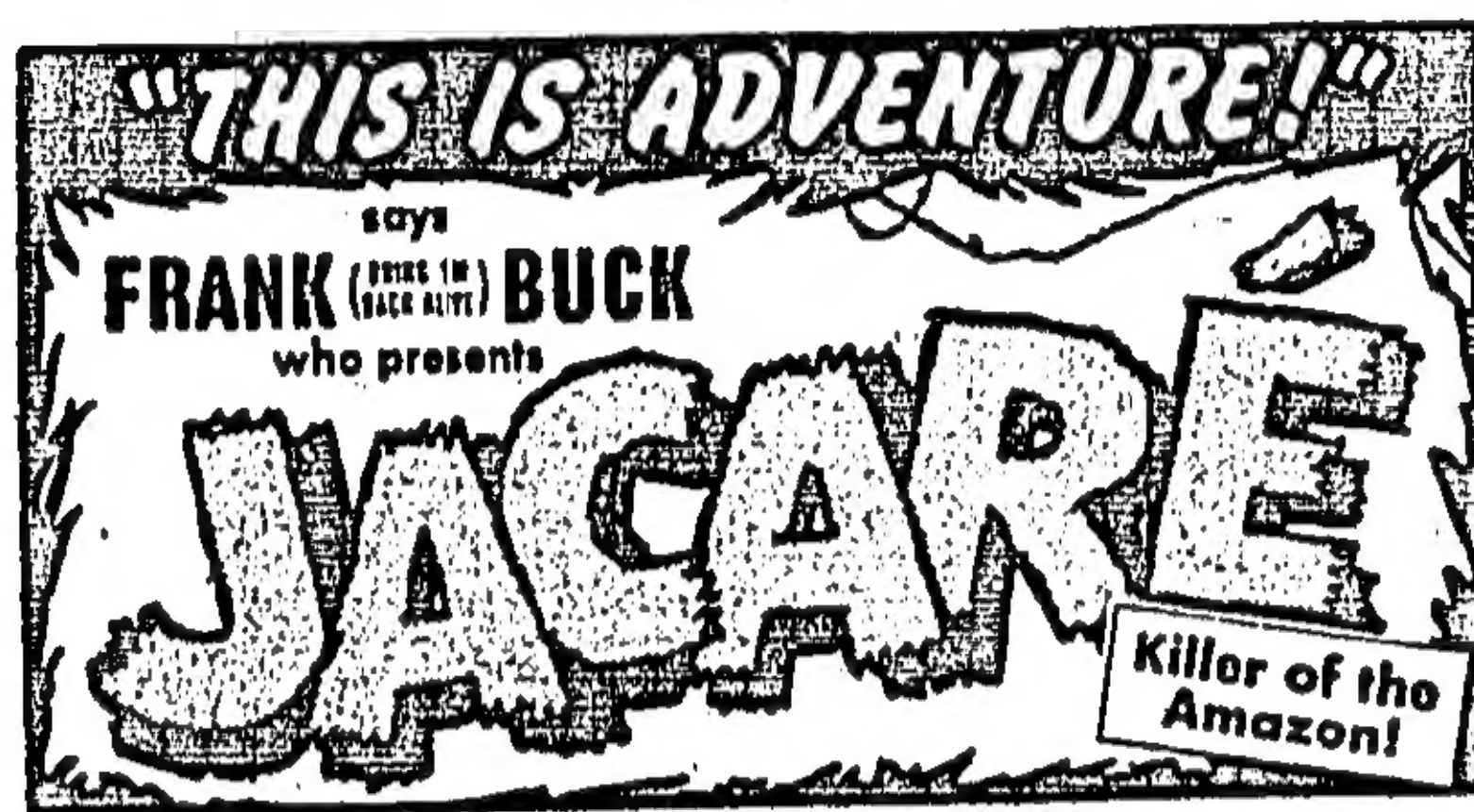
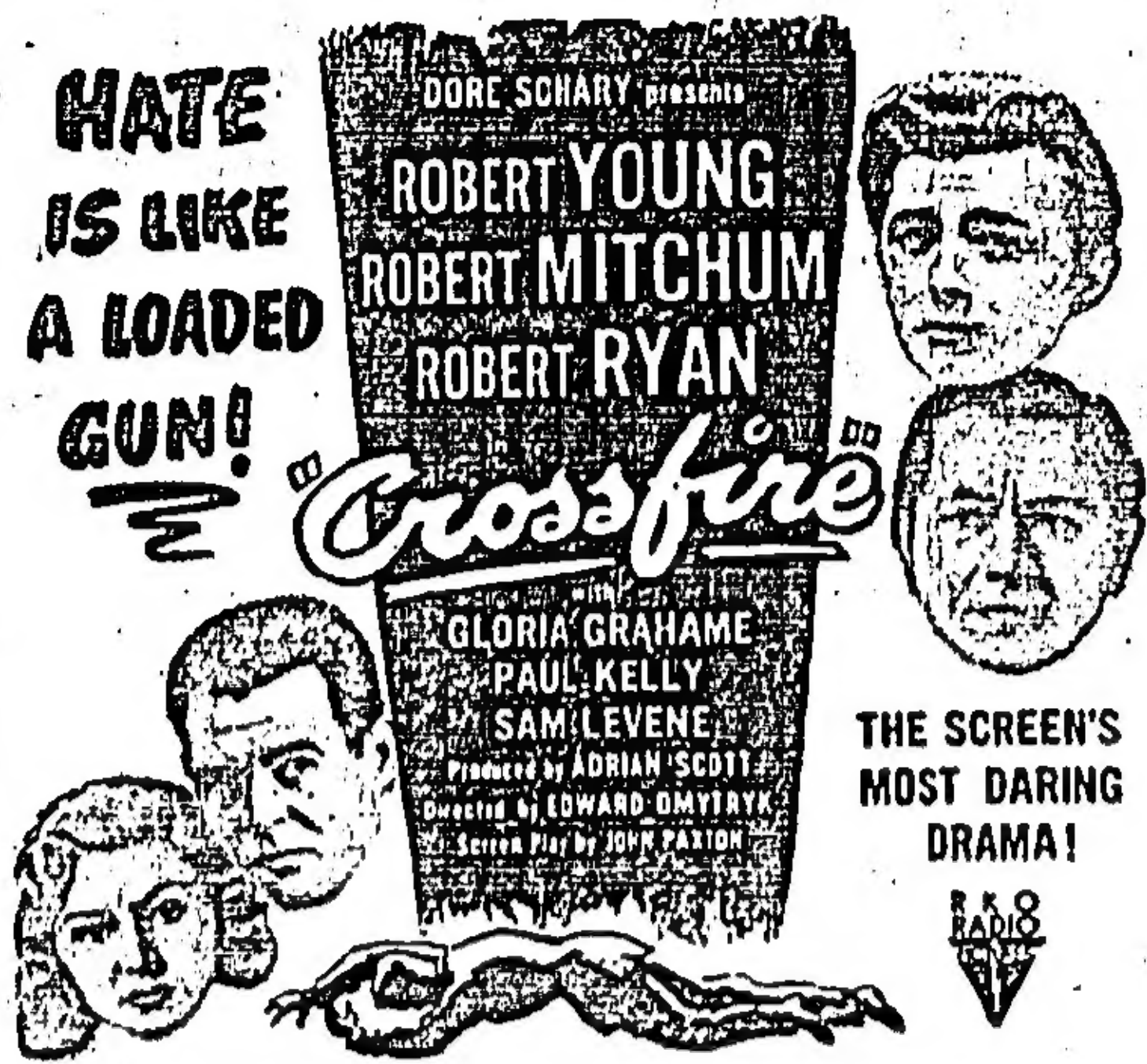
The Royal couple received enough furniture to furnish their home.—Reuter.



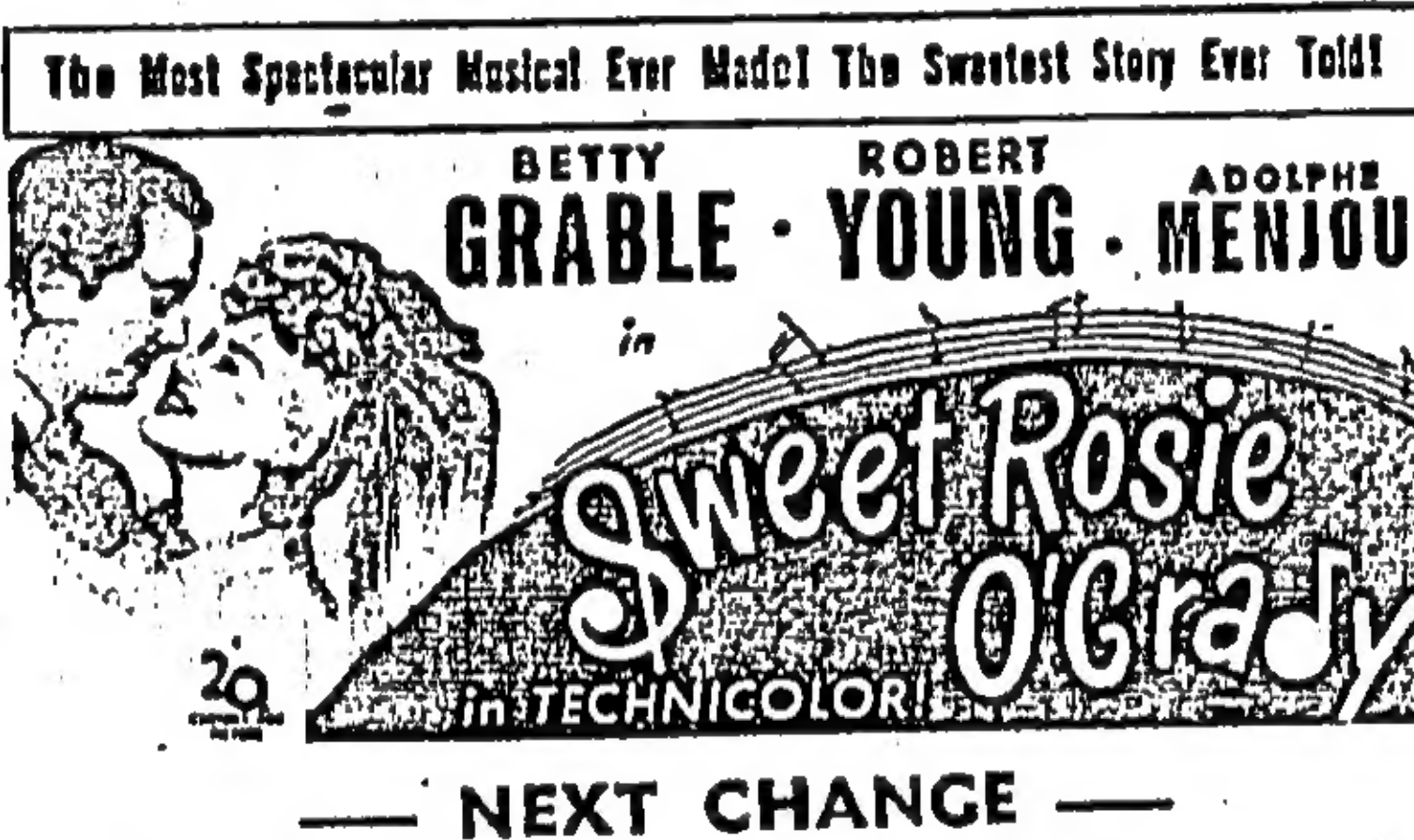
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HANDLED TO HIM ON A PLATE

By WILLIAM BARKLEY

LONDON.  
I OUGHT to get my type-writer ribbons slit for boasting. Or I ought to be made to eat my own words as a punishment—except that I might find them very nourishing in the absence of chops and steaks.

Anyhow, here was I bragging that I got as far as Manchester and Brighton in the recess—pretty good going on near-nationalised railways—when I met a Socialist M.P. who travelled 17,000 miles in South America.

Seventeen thou! That abashes one. "And how," I asked him "are the Argentines and the Brazilians and the Venezuelans and the natives of that land which suffers, like us, under a Ministry of Fuel and Power, meaning Chile?"

On which this Socialist did a tale unfold.

### Two revolutions

SOUTH AMERICA, he says, is experiencing today a French Revolution and an Industrial Revolution at the same time. South American political platforms daily proclaim, "More food means better workers." Everywhere the poor are becoming stomach-conscious. Just when the workers have more money to buy beef, boots, and grains, the countryside is being stripped of its labour by the lure of the towns and the higher wages to be found there.

"You Europeans have a war every five minutes," they say in South America, "and then we are cut off from your manufactures. We are going to make our own manufactures in future."

So agricultural production goes down, factories go up. Less and less food for export. Fewer plateaus for us of the old English beef which roamed the pampas. Argentine now consumes 80 percent of her beef.

She is negotiating with neighbouring countries agreements which may soon take the surplus of her 34,000,000 cattle.

"In five years we shall probably be unlucky," says my Socialist.

"What do we do?" I ask. "If we are to remain free, fed, and influential," my Socialist tells me, "our only hope is the speedy development of the Colonial and Dominion Commonwealth. The title deeds of the Commonwealth must not be bartered for a handful of dollars and a reduction of American tariffs on dolls' eyes."

These words as good as give you the man's name. No one else on the Socialist back benches can speak like that. You are right first time. It is Stanley Evans (M.P. Wednesday). It is an undeniable fact, he goes on, that the £1,000,000,000 export market on which Cripps depends to pay for imports could fold up like a knife.

A British planned economy is built on shifting sands until a plentiful supply of oil, copper, cotton, timber, and wool for our factories is assured from non-dollar sources.

### Empire food

AND we must have ample raw materials, too, for what he calls our bellies. New Zealand and Australia, he emphasises, already supply Britain with more meat than USA and the Argentine put together at much lower prices.

Canada ships wheat for Liverpool at 8s. 4d. a bushel compared with the USA 12s. 4d. New Zealand, in addition to supplying half our butter ration, sells us cheese at 11d. a lb. where the USA demands 2s.

At home it now becomes clear, says the Socialist, that ideological incentives are not sufficient.

"It is useless asking the British people to produce more, export more, and enjoy less with no object other than to maintain present austerities," says Stanley Evans.

He looks back the way we have come and sees the foundations of British greatness, laid up by the Elizabethan buccaners, destroyed by the folly of George III. and the breakaway of the American Colonies.

The merchants of gloom said Britain was finished. But a second period of greatness began associated with Clive and the opening of Eastern markets to our cotton, iron, and steel.

### Future in Africa

TODAY, with the granting of independence to India and the Socialist Government's Colonial Development scheme, a third more constructive and honourable era in our Imperial history is about to begin.

"There must be territories in Africa that will feed the herds of cattle and grow the wheat and maize we must have. We will make the vast African continent blossom like a rose! The alternative is to be in pawn to the Americans for the rest of our life and that is an impossible position for a proud nation."

"Britain will play a full part in restoring the economy and unity of Europe. But our first duty is to our own young people who, after gazing so long on the sordid squabbles of European diplomacy, will find new inspiration in the vast possibilities of the Commonwealth."

## WHY PAY SOLDIERS TO WASTE TIME?

By GEOFFRY BING  
(Socialist M.P. for Hornchurch)

OUR Armed Forces are great dollar spenders. This year the three Services are budgeting to buy £22 millions of petrol, oil fuel and lubricants.

The Forces need huge quantities of the goods required for export. They use capital equipment in short supply, and they require tremendous areas of agricultural land for training.

Transport will be our greatest problem this winter. The three Services are planning to spend £73 millions on movements.

By 1950 we cannot hope to have many more than 600,000 men and women under arms, including the conscripts. At present the Forces are 1,200,000 strong. Why do we need those extra 600,000?

For garrisons abroad? That would make sense if our Servicemen were abroad today, but the great majority of them are not. At this moment we have probably 800,000 men and women under arms in Britain. Even the 400,000 at present abroad are to be reduced to 300,000 by next March.

For training, then? But out of the 1,200,000 in the Forces today only 150,000 have served for less than six months and of these some 30,000 will be volunteers with previous Service experience.

Then are our Forces at home reserves for overseas? We have neither the ships nor the aircraft nor the vehicles to mobilise such a force, let alone the petrol, the ammunition or the stores to maintain it in the field.

THE present size of our Forces—greater in proportion to our population than those of any other country in the world—appears to be fixed solely by one calculation: the maximum rate of run-down.

In the Prime Minister's words, "It is very difficult without creating chaos to accelerate this run-down more than within a limited amount at one time."

But basing demobilisation on maximum rate of run-down will land us in serious trouble by the end of next year. Working the run-down theory we shall have to maintain a minimum of about 840,000 men and women in the Forces until December 31, 1948. But in fact we cannot get them.

Even if we keep up the present rate of recruiting, which is doubtful, we shall have at the most 445,000 regulars by December 1948. According to the Government's promise in the "call-up" White Paper, the only conscripts still serving on that date will be those enlisted in 1947-48, and at the most they will number only 260,000.

Since average wastage in the first six weeks is over four percent, 15,000 will disappear during their primary training and judging by experience another 45,000 at least will be released before their time for various reasons. So we shall in any event be let down by the rate-of-run-down theory to the tune of 100,000.

### Rock-like

BUILT himself on no shifting sand, Stanley Evans is, none the less, a sand merchant, who laughs sourly at the description of a sand and gravel merchant.

His commodity is fine moulding sand which for a quarter of a century has opened the doors of the steel industry to him.

Lately he acquired the weekly newspaper Birmingham Town Crier, in which he denounced the American Loan (he also voted against it in Parliament) and advocated the cause of Empire as the alternative to Bretton Woods.

On then, with him, to the Third Empire, Oyez, Oyez! Hear the town crier's bell! Charge, Evans, charge! On, Stanley, on!

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I CANNOT quite understand this. A resident of Appleby writes to say that her grandfather was working at the Crystal Palace when the Sultana made her visit, and that it was not Henry James who was with her, but Disraeli himself; and that he said bananas and not sultanas.

This is contradicted by a Mrs. Ferguson, who says: "I often heard my father, the late Arthur Snardie, say that the Sultana asked about bananas, and that the Treasurer thought she meant other Sultanas, and took her to the booth called Turkish Delight, where a strong man in a fez tore up peels of carrots and balanced cannon-balls on his neck, rolling them along his arms, with a woman in red trousers handing him a bit of wire. There was nothing about bananas."

**Disraeli and the Sultana**  
ON the other hand a Miss Findle writes from Slavingly, to say that her uncle, Archdeacon Nurchett, was told by his mother that Disraeli

was talking of zenanas to the Sultana, when she saw a stall of bananas and asked what they were. "Bananas," said Disraeli. "Like me?" queried the Sultana, who was deceived by the similar sound of the words. "No," said Disraeli, "not quite that." "What, then?" insisted the Sultana. "Oh, nothing," said Disraeli.

**They wore snuff-coloured breeches**  
A NEW method of photographing fish under water, seems to be about to fill what is called in the National Liberal Club "a long-felt want." Got ready for a picture of eels returning at dusk to their spawning-grounds, which will be reproduced in slow-motion on the screen, while That Voice comments: "If you watch the gill-openings under the caudal fins, you will see these little creatures breathing in Bermuda they breathe twice as fast as a lobster, by means of more than 112,500 pores in the skin. Their transparent larvae have egg-shaped teeth, with which they chew marine grasses. No wonder they are slippery." And then suddenly, we are watching Abdul Dhabdhab and Ismail Salad being shown round an electric arc furnace works at Nether Slakenking.

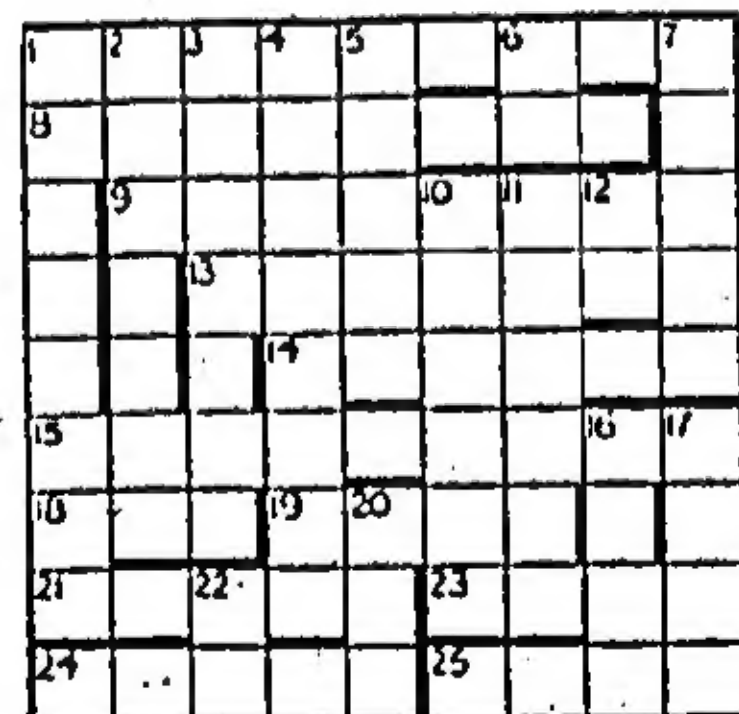
### Among the new books

I well remember this eccentric old peer coming to dinner at my grandfather's house with his hat crammed with charcoal. A footman used to remove the charcoal temporarily, and then replace it when the old fellow went home. He carried the hat in his hand, the wrong way up, to prevent the charcoal from falling out. (From "Eighty Years In The Shires," by Lady McAwphall.)

### A queer case

Lady Cabstanleigh: This man called me his lollipop.  
Magistrate: And are you, 'his lollipop?'  
Lady Cabstanleigh: Do I look like his lollipop?  
Magistrate: Please answer yes or no.  
Lady Cabstanleigh: I—am—not his lollipop.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



19. Merit in learning. (4)  
20. A native Australian who is a club. (5)  
21. What an ego it is. (4)  
22. Near at hand. (5)  
23. No doubt it is sung with it. (4)

Down  
1. Whack aim! (anag.) its use has recently been forbidden. (6)  
2. Inane. (4)  
3. The step most in a rage. (7)  
4. Obviously not mailed. (10)  
5. The time to make amends? (5)  
6. A well-known Kipling word. (2)  
7. Behind time. (6)  
8. A fierce ridge of mountain peaks. (6)  
9. A facetiously glared this worsted stuff. (6)  
10. An alternative. (3)  
11. This is a medicinal plant. (4)  
12. More, yet less than me. (4)  
13. Yes. (3)  
14. Act. (2)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across:  
1. Down, up and young. 2. As. 3. Reason. 4. Transient. 5. Quanta. 6. Heil. 7. Map. 8. Box. 9. Lee. 10. Ohio. 11. Friend. 12. City. 13. Lark. 14. Salt. 15. Jew. 16. Down. 17. Uterine. 18. Perchance. 19. Analogue. 20. Duality. 21. Set. Across: 1. Bin. 2. Gift. 3. Ship. 4. Heil. 5. Glaze. 6. Mad. 7. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

## NANCY Egging Her On





## Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Edith Head and Loretta Young for Lois Leeds  
A designer's advice on hemlines

### STAR SHINE!

Edith Head, Paramount's chief designer, writes me this—

"The current controversy over the length of the new Autumn skirts is undoubtedly the most ridiculous thing that has ever hit the fashion world! After all, it's not a matter of 'wear the long skirts' or 'take the consequences.' No one is going to hit you over the head and force you to wear what you don't like. Some designers are favouring the longer lengths, some the short, so simply choose the designer whose clothes you like and you can't go wrong.

"When it comes to screen wardrobes, Hollywood designers are giving their movie-star clientele the lengths they enjoy wearing. For instance, in Paramount's production of the Elmer Rice play, 'Dream Girl,' Betty Hutton's day clothes measure fourteen inches from the floor. Her suits hit the tape at twelve inches and her evening gowns vary. Some are ankle length and others sweep along the floorboards.

"Veronica Lake has always favoured the longer skirt lengths simply because she likes them. I, for one, don't believe that a designer should dictate to an actress. So 'Ronnie's' wardrobe in 'Sailor' in-

cludes dresses that are twelve inches from the floor. Incidentally, you may be interested to know that the picture was made months ago, long before women even thought of letting down their hems.

"Dorothy Lamour and Barbara Stanwyck have always preferred their dresses a little shorter than the average lengths. So, come what may, they will wear nothing longer than the fourteen-inch-from-the-floor length.

"P. S. I'm keeping all of my suits at the fourteen-inch mark and afternoon dresses at the twelve-inch length. However, I'm steering clear of the ankle-length gowns because they don't look well on me!" P. S.—Edith is very small!

### Timeless Lines



Colour-fused threads knit into a wide yoke and around the hemline make flowing importance into this black dinner dress on Ann Sothern. The blonde star of RKO Radio's 'Indian Summer' prizes her frock for its bright lure, its subtle, timeless lines and the bold slit skirt. Her ankle strap pumps are of black satin. She wears no gems, preferring not to divide the attention. Wear plain gold bracelets, and matching earrings, if you like, but stay away from costume jewellery—massive, being a lonely exception.

### Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Keep your shoulders soft! A little attention every night will do the trick. For makeup, blend a little makeup lotion over arms and shoulders. Blot completely dry. Do not powder. The liquid powder won't come off on your dress—or on your dancing partner!

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Poor guy—just nerves—he's had a houseful of visiting relatives all summer."

## 'New Look' For Men Plotted

By SALLY SWING

PARIS.—Men, steel yourselves for a body blow. Paris is plotting a "new look" for you, too.

The revolution is taking place very quietly, however. Plotters to change men's styles, which have remained virtually static since 1900, are working underground, unknown to the innocent man in the street, who still walks gaily, clad in his cotton or silk shirt, his vest, trousers and coat.

## New Aid For Overseas Businessmen

Membership fees will no longer be charged to buyers and other overseas business visitors using the club, office, information and other services provided for them by International Business Services of 14, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1.

In announcing this Mr. Peter Taylor, managing director, said: "Our aim is to help the export drive by giving all accredited visitors from overseas every facility for transacting their business efficiently and in comfort. We found that owing to currency restrictions some of those wishing to use our services could not afford substantial membership fees, but that the great demand for our mail forwarding, secretarial, industrial information and personal services and for private offices and conference rooms enabled us to abolish the original membership fees. We are convinced that this policy will be justified by results."

### Information Bureau

A constant and increasing flow of business men from all over the world is finding the comfortable Arlington Street house with its reading rooms, its multilingual reception, its comprehensive business and personal services it offers a most convenient headquarters and permanent London address, and a glance at the visitors' book shows recent entries from Australia, Austria, Canada, China, France, Colombia, Holland, India, Mexico, Newfoundland, Palestine, the Philippines, the Union of South Africa, Switzerland, Uruguay and many from the U.S.A.

Much in demand is the trade information bureau, which puts visitors quickly in touch with the business contacts they require. To supplement this, I.B.S. is now arranging a permanent exhibition on the premises of goods available for export. Illuminated showcases for the smaller lines, an illustrated catalogue and files of descriptive booklets will be used. While films will be projected of heavy products where these are available. The visitor will thus be able to examine a wide range of goods at one focal point, a great saving in time and expense.

## Cycling Round The World

Rover Scout Harry Cauldwell and his brother Geoffrey, aged 21 and 22 respectively, who are cycling round the world, have arrived in Britain after completing the first 7,000 miles of their journey from Cape Town in just over six months.

They plan to get employment in England to raise enough money to continue their journey through the length of North, Central and South America. From there they intend to go to New Zealand and Australia and finally back to Africa, paying their expenses by working on route.

Their British-made bicycles stood up remarkably well through the thousands of miles of rough unmade roads, jungle paths, flooded swamps, country, mountain tracks and deserts. They arrived in Britain with the original front tyres, although the rear types had been renewed four times.

At the start of the journey they calculated that it would take them about six years to complete their circuit round the world, but now think they will manage it in three years.

## SILENCE—OFF THE RECORD

People in the U.S. who do not like juke-box music may now put a nickel in the machine and buy five minutes' silence.

The machine will not play until the five minutes has expired.

The interim president of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers' Societies (Mr Leslie Boosey), announced this development.

Mr Boosey said that the fourteenth congress of the confederation would consider the protection of composers' rights in relation to juke boxes.

D-Day for the announcement of the "new look" for men is still a closely-guarded secret. Only here and there are there dangerous overtones that style priests were ruminating such a revolution.

Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, veteran revolutionary in the fashion world, said:

"Unfortunately, there are two things which make a change in men's clothing difficult. They are afraid of wearing colours they like, and they are afraid of looking effeminate."

But she, too, is indicating subtly the revolution to come:

"The white summer uniform of a sailor is nice, don't you think? A tunic of this kind, in gabardine, well-cut and fitted, looks splendid, and would be a perfect answer to the complaint that men are too hot in summer."

Home of the coming revolution, however, is not in the Parisian "haute couture" houses, but in the little tailor shops in the old section of the city.

### Tailor Spills Beans

Jean Van Acker, a well-known tailor, spilled the beans.

"The new look for men," he said, "is as follows: No vest, matching coat and pants, but with the pants cut like ski trousers.

"Thin-soled shoes for men in winter are silly. 'The new look' to come will include heavy-soled shoes, much like our after-ski boots now, with pants cut in a 'V' shape narrowing at the ankles, with a strap under the foot.

"Jackets, I feel, will remain much the same, except in summer men will order thin, light gabardine or linen shirts, with tailored collars, to be worn with a tie, a pocket for the inevitable fountain pen and cigarettes, and cuffs. This idea is largely gaining popularity after the American soldier's summer uniforms."

### Death Of The Vest

Van Acker, who owns a little tailor shop in the business district of Paris, said the wrist-watch was largely responsible for the death of the vest.

"Young men aren't ordering them any more," he said. "They don't need the pocket, because they don't have any watch or chain. Waistcoats aren't warm enough, either. If a young man wants to keep warm, he wears a pullover under his coat—even in Paris."—United Press.

## WARTIME TRADE FOR WAAF

WAAF officers are once again to train for photographic interpretation duties.

During the war years, WAAF officers of this trade did much valuable work in the interpretation of our reconnaissance photographs of enemy positions, factories and aerodromes. One of the most important discoveries was the secret development site of V-weapons.

Operational technique and methods are still studied, but the advent of peace has brought out many applications of photo interpretation that have proved of great value in town and country planning. Government departments now use air photography to assist in planning new towns, roads and other installations. Progressive local councils study aerial photographs and models made from them before they make their plans for new buildings on bomb-damaged sites.

### Demand In Civil Life

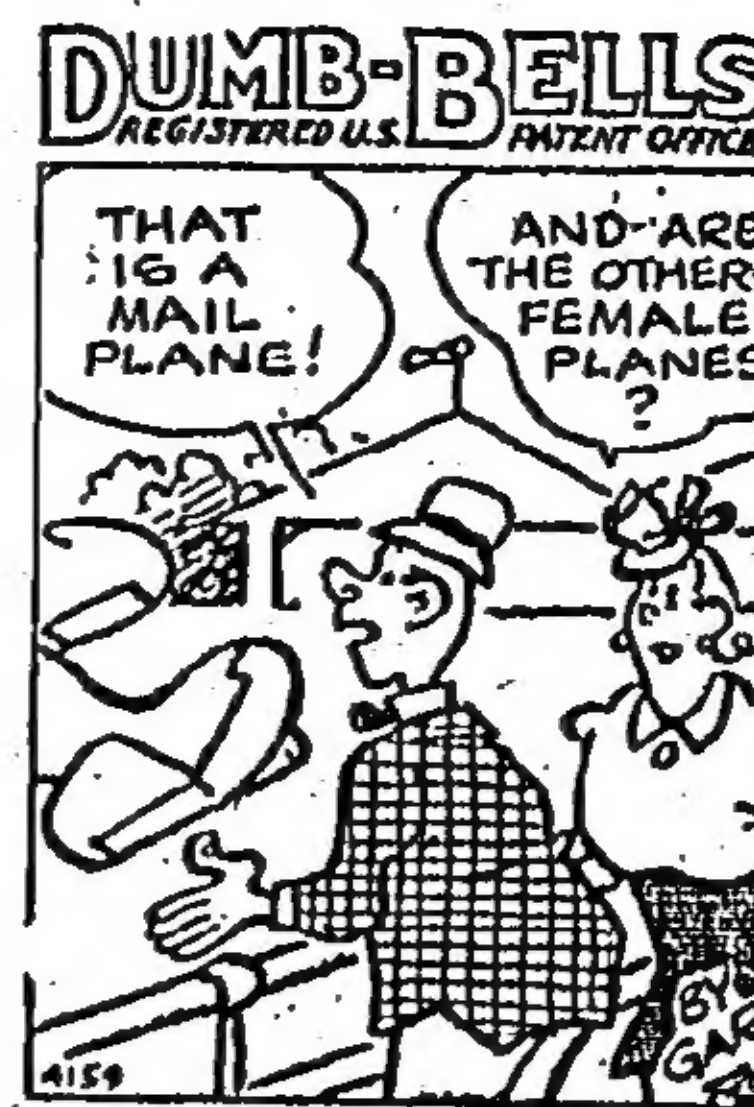
The technique of geological survey from the study of photography is progressing and constitutes a much more rapid and less expensive method, especially in the preliminary stages, as compared with tedious and difficult penetrations into inaccessible territory, made necessary by former methods.

The trained service photo interpreter should be in demand in civil life, and the knowledge that such work is of value to the civil authorities is likely to encourage WAAF officers chosen for this trade.

## Rupert and the Three Guides—25



While Rupert watches, the gipsy goes into the wood beyond the caravan. "I'd better follow and watch what he does," says the little bear. "But I won't go too close in case he really is the thief!" He creeps under bushes as silently as he can, but very soon he is startled by a loud laugh behind him and the man himself appears. "Do you dare to try to trap me, little bear?" he cries. "You have yet to learn that he who tries to steal a gipsy generally gets gulped instead!" ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Don't Always Take Dangerous Finesse

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

EARL ACKERMAN of San Francisco, vice president of the American Contract Bridge League, and his wife spent a few weeks in New York recently. When they were not busy seeing shows, they played in a few duplicate games. I asked Earl if he had had any interesting hands while in New York, and he said, "I have one that my wife played." Mrs. Ackerman, by the way, is vice president of the Women's National Committee of the League and one of the outstanding women players of the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman use the point count system for no trump. Mrs. Ackerman had eleven top tricks—three spades, three hearts, four dia-

♠ A Q 3	♠ J 10 9 8
♥ K 7 2	♥ 6 5 4
♦ K Q J 9	♦ 8 5 2
♣ 6 5 2	♣ 4
♠ 8 4	♠ 3
♥ J 10	♥ 3
♦ 7 5 3 2	♦ 3
♣ K J 9 4	♣ 3
3	3

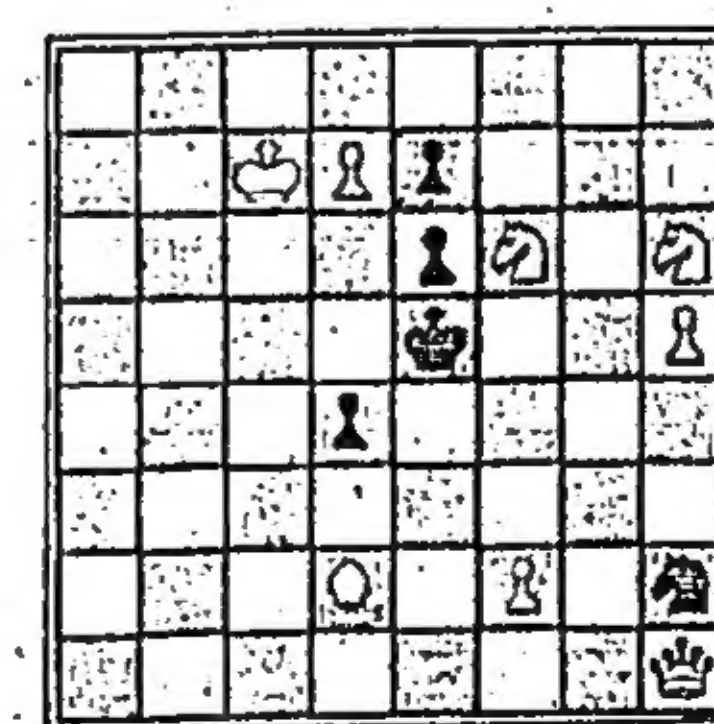
Tournament—Neither vul.  
South West North East  
2 N.T. Pass 6 N.T. Pass  
Opening—♥ J

monds and the ace of clubs. She had no problem if the spades would break three-three, or if either of the club aceses would work. But Mrs. Ackerman is a careful player and took nothing for granted. Most of the other players in the game finessed the ace of clubs, and when that lost, they finessed the queen. That too lost, and down went their contract.

Mrs. Ackerman did not bother with the club finesse at all. She won the first heart trick and then tried the spade suit. When West showed out on the third round and discarded a diamond, declarer cashed her four diamond tricks, on which East let go two hearts. Now Mrs. Ackerman took two more rounds of hearts, and when West showed out, she had a perfect count on the hand. West was out of spades, hearts and diamonds, so Mrs. Ackerman led a small club from dummy and finessed the ten-spot. West won with the jack and had to lead away from the king-nine of clubs into declarer's ace-queen.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By H. BRAUNGART  
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. Kf5—Q8, any; 2. Rf8 or P mates.

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M-G-M's NEWEST HARDY HIT!

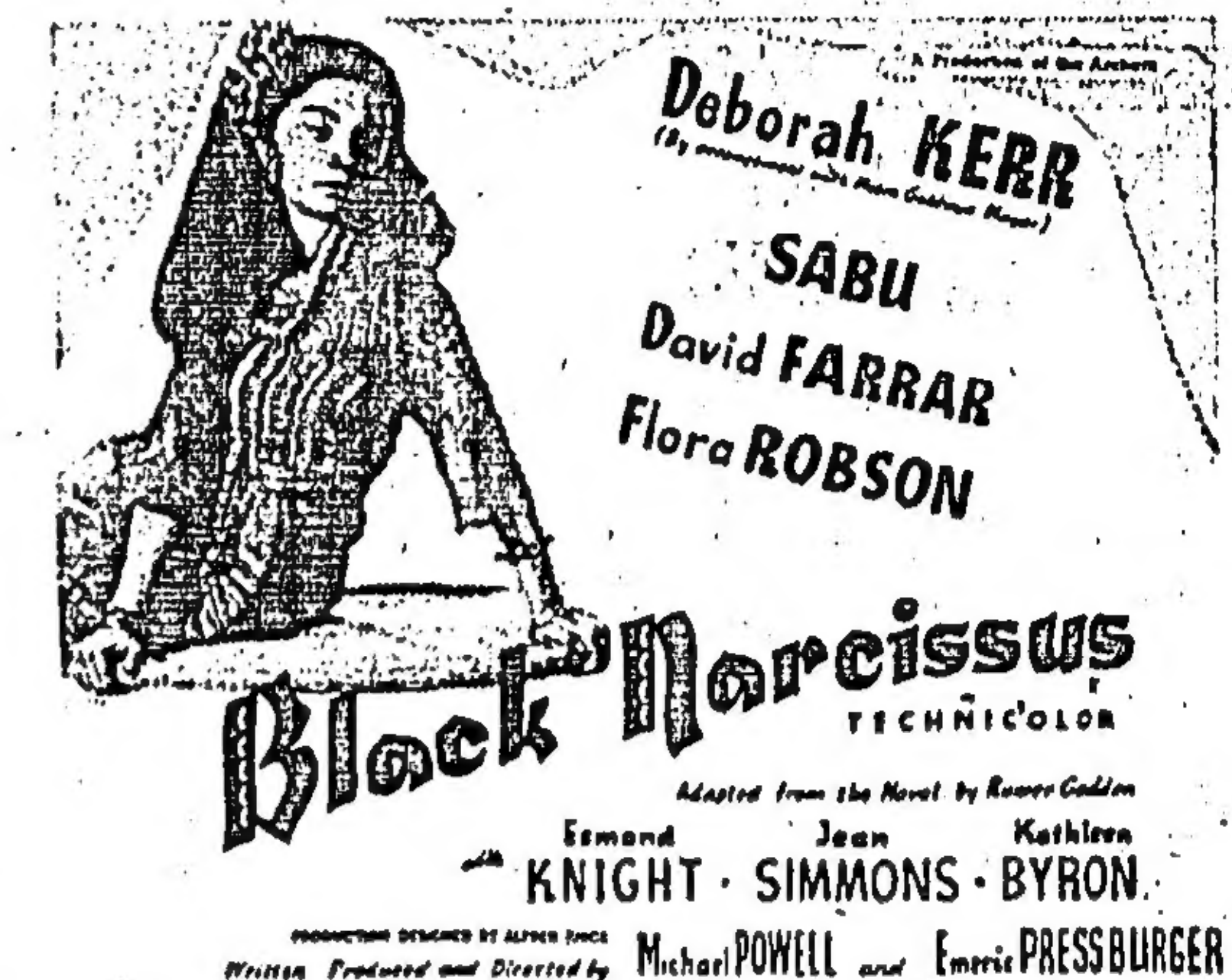
Mickey ROONEY

Esther WILLIAMS

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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

— TO-MORROW —



THE PRESS IN U.S.A. HAILS "BLACK NARCISSUS" The Telegram: An English picture that would be the sensation of the meeting of any gathering of Camera-men.

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Gary COOPER • Ingrid BERGMAN in

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